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relative is found along the rocky mountain brooks. On the other hand the Hooded and Canada Warblers are commonly observed together, though the latter is largely restricted to the thickets of rhododendron which is not the case with its congener.

The Canada Warbler is now known as a summer resident in three widely separated localities in northern New Jersey—Budd's Lake, Morris County (cf. AUK, April, 1917, p. 214), Bear Swamp, Sussex County (cf. AUK, Jan., 1920, p. 137) and the region here described in the northwestern part of Passaic County.

Two errors in the note published in 'The Auk' for January, 1920, may here be corrected. Bear Swamp was stated to be near "Crusoe Lake"; — this should read "Lake Owassa formerly known as Long Lake." In the last line of the first paragraph, for "p. 24", read "p. 214."—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**A Peculiarly Marked Example of *Dumetella carolinensis*.**—In speaking of the female Catbird, Mr. Ridgway says (Birds of North and Middle America, Vol. IV, p. 218): "chestnut of under tail-coverts more restricted and broken through greater extension of the basal and central slate-gray." An extreme case of the restriction of the chestnut of these feathers is presented by a specimen recently captured by the writer at Washington, D. C.

At first glance, the bird presented an almost unbroken gray appearance relieved only by the black cap. This grayness was particularly noticeable on the lower tail-coverts, and it was only upon closer scrutiny that the fact was revealed that these feathers were not of solid color. Basally, there was no trace of chestnut, which was present only in the form of a very narrow edging (in no place as much as a sixteenth of an inch in width) beginning about midway of the feathers and continuing around the tips.

An examination of the specimens of this bird in the National Museum and Biological Survey collections reveals the fact, as noted by Mr. Ridgway, that while "restricted and broken" there is generally at least a terminal one-third or one-fourth of the characteristic chestnut color. In the extensive series examined, no specimen was found that even approached the one in question. The bird was otherwise normal.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**The Hudsonian Chickadee in New Jersey.**—The writer has recently examined a small collection of skins of local birds made by the late Charles R. Sleight of Ramsey, New Jersey. The only specimen of unusual interest in the collection is a Hudsonian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus*) taken at Ramsey, on November 1, 1913, and now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Charles W. Townsend has examined this specimen and agrees with me that it is true *hudsonicus*. In general coloration it agrees closely with